

Maine Farmer

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."
AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

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No. 27.

Maine Farmer.

Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

The Ben Davis apple still sells well in the English market. That is fortunate. It is not wanted here where better apples are to be had. Send the Ben Davis abroad.

Arranging the new barns this year, at clean cost of 28c. Cape wools are of far more importance to the stock raiser than a high temperature.

There are twenty-four beet sugar factories in the United States, and twenty more in project. It begins to look as though the sugar consumed in the country might be finally raised here.

Range cattlemen find it difficult to pay prices for young cattle with which they stock their ranges with a view to selling at a profit. The present high rates of young cattle are due to a shortage in supply, it is thought, though beef must still keep on a tight grade.

Foreign Wools.—But little doing aside from such as went for export, very little attention given to them by home consumers. The wools exported are mostly fine combs, spinning from 64s to 70s and costing, clean, 40¢ to 45¢. Some Australian wools have been taken for domestic use at a range of 20¢ to 25¢, mostly at 30¢ to 34¢, and on secured basis, the ruling prices, 62 to 65¢. Some inquiry for crossbreds and a few sample bales taken at clean cost of 28c. Cape wools are of far more importance to the stock raiser than a high temperature.

Prices on domestic wools: Ohio xx and above, 25¢ to 26¢; Ohio x and above, 24¢ to 25¢; Michigan x, 20¢ to 21¢; No. 1 and No. 2 washed, 26¢ to 28¢; Delaine wools, 27¢ to 28¢; Fine unwashed and unnumbered, 15¢ to 20¢; 1/2 and 3/4 blood, 20¢ to 22¢; Spring California, 16¢ to 18¢; Eastern Oregon, 12¢ to 13¢; Territory, 12¢ to 13¢; A supers, 40¢ to 45¢; Fullered, 20¢ to 21¢; Secured, 30¢ to 45¢; Sundries, 9¢ to 24¢.

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the tools needed for the work; all that is called for additional is to work them more.

The first step calling for attention is to grow more of those crops specially adapted to the keeping of cows for dairy work. Too many dairymen have been following the growers handed down from other days instead of applying themselves to present conditions. Every feeder of cows who has put his mind on the business the past winter has noted the superior feeding value of the fine crops of clover harvested last summer. Frequently have the favorable results from feeding cows on this clover been commented on. Light grain feeding only was needed to go with it, hence small cost of feed and more money left in the hands of the operator. Profiting from that experience, how many will start out this spring to grow more of that valuable product? There can be no question about its superior value. The sensible thing to do is to grow more of it. All that is called for is to leave the land less years in timothy and come around to the clover often; to get out of the rut of a former practice and let the judgment gained from experience direct to a shorter rotation which leaves out a year or two in grass and puts the superior clover in its place.

Again, the great value of the corn crop was never so much in evidence, both as a fodder and a grain feed, as last year. So, too, the silo as a means of storing and preserving this valuable crop has advanced to such a stage of knowledge as to secure one of the lowest cost and at the same time most desirable feeders for dairy work within reach, where local conditions favor. As a preparatory crop for the valuable clover mentioned above nothing excels it, or with the order reversed the same holds true. Hence the great economy of the two crops in the dairy business.

For grain crops oats, mixed grain of oats and barley, and oats and peas, may safely be depended upon for a bountiful yield on a good soil under generous treatment, and little but team labor is involved in their production. All these are an excellent accompaniment to clover hay and corn silage for cows in milk.

With such a round of crops as we have indicated a herd of cows may be supplied from the farm with their full needs and the money saved that is now being paid out for purchased feeds. All that is necessary in the case is to get out of the old ways and go to work with a determined energy and grow these crops on the farm. It is only when a dairyman studies his business and allows himself to be guided by the light of the knowledge gained that he can expect to reach better results. At this opening season of active work on the farm we urge dairy farmers to give this matter close consideration. It is useless to expect the dairy work to pay any better so long as run under a like management. To reach so desirable an end methods must be changed. The production of the feed of the cows on the farm where they are kept offers an easy solution to the problem of how to make the dairy pay.

RAPE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.
It is no exaggeration to say that for the past four years a thousand inquiries respecting the nature, culture and uses

of rape have annually come to the office of the American Sheep Breeder. The impossibility of answering each of these inquiries in detail through the columns of our paper, leads us to make the following general statement regarding this remarkable plant: Generically, rape belongs to the same order as cabbage, kale, turnips, etc., etc., and is a grazing and soiling plant, not susceptible of conversion into hay. It may be sown broadcast, or planted in drills from 20 to 30 inches apart, if desired for cultivation with the plow or cultivator. From four to five pounds of seed may be used for seeding broadcast, and from two to three pounds per acre if planted in drills.

For quickness and immensity of growth, it is without a rival, growing upon good, rich soils to a height of 12 or 15 inches in six or eight weeks, and in its full growth three or four feet high, producing 20 to 30 tons of feed to the acre. Sheep, cattle, or swine, may be turned into the rape field when it has

reached a height of 10, 12, or 15 inches, the owner always using caution to limit sheep or cattle to an hour, or less, of grazing for the first four or five days to prevent the possibility of bloating until they are accustomed to the feed.

For early summer grazing, rape should be sown about seed-time, in April or May, according to latitude, and for late summer and fall feeding, it may be sown in June, July, and early August. It may be sown alone for a full early crop, or sown with oats, in which case it makes a slow growth till the oats are harvested, when it comes forward with great rapidity. It is often sown on oat, wheat, or barley stubble, without plowing, and harrowed in with a light tooth harrow, in this way making an abundance of fall feed. As a supplemental crop, however, it is more extensively sown in corn, by scattering the seed ahead of the cultivator at time of last cultivation. The corn shades and protects the young plant during its early growth, and within six or eight weeks lambs may be turned in for weaning. Rape in the cornfield is a paradise for lambs before corn harvest, and makes a splendid fall feed for sheep, cattle, or swine, when the corn is harvested. In seeding the cornfield to rape it is a good plan to use about two pounds of rape seed mixed with half a pound of common salt turnip seed for each acre. The same mixture may be profitably used in seeding with oats or on stubble ground.

The progress in rape culture in this country is one of the marvels of latter day husbandry. Five years ago, the plant was little known and less understood. Last year millions of acres were devoted to its culture and other millions of acres will be added to its broad green domain the present year. All progressive English and Canadian shepherds cultivate it and the perfection of their flocks attests its great value. The English and Canadian shepherds cultivate it mainly for sheep, but progressive American farmers are turning it to

broad uses, having found it quite as profitable a grazing and soiling plant for their cattle and swine.

To say that rape is revolutionizing the sheep industry in this country is putting the case none too strong. It adds immensely to the popular tendency toward intensive sheep farming by yielding a vastly greater amount of succulent and healthful green food to the acre than any other crop, thereby increasing in like ratio to the sheep-carrying capacity of the farm. It tides the sheep farmer over the dry hot season when the grasses are dead and the fields are brown with a wealth of green, palatable and nourishing food such as no other product of the farm can or does furnish. It is alike valuable for the silo, for soiling the flock in the cool shadows of grove or barn in the scorching heat of the midsummer day, or for grazing the sheep in the cooler hours of morning and evening. Nothing equals it for ewes and lambs during the nursing

period, and for weaning lambs it is incomparable, carrying them from mother-milk to self-sustaining lambhood with scarcely a sign of shrinkage. It is without a rival in all the list of succulent summer and autumn feeds for starting mutton sheep and lambs on the flesh-making road to full grain feeding.

It promotes the healthful growth of wool by furnishing the best wool-producing food in the best elemental form. It furnishes more and better green food to the acre and at less expense than any other plant in all the long list of succulent summer feeds. It is not a feed of the week or month but carries the flock in perfect "bloom" from early June to bleak December. It enriches the soil with a wealth of nitrogen possessed by few other plants. There is nothing that can be successfully substituted for it, because nothing in the whole range of plant life carries in such large measure the flesh-making, health-giving, life-inspiring, wealth-yielding elements that make the "golden hood" and "golden fleece" the blest of Heaven and the best friend of the farmer. To the rape cultivator whether for sheep, cattle, or swine, we give joy of his possession of this most generous product of his lands and toil. For sheep it is preeminently the summer "food for the million," and may its shadow never grow less on the American farm.

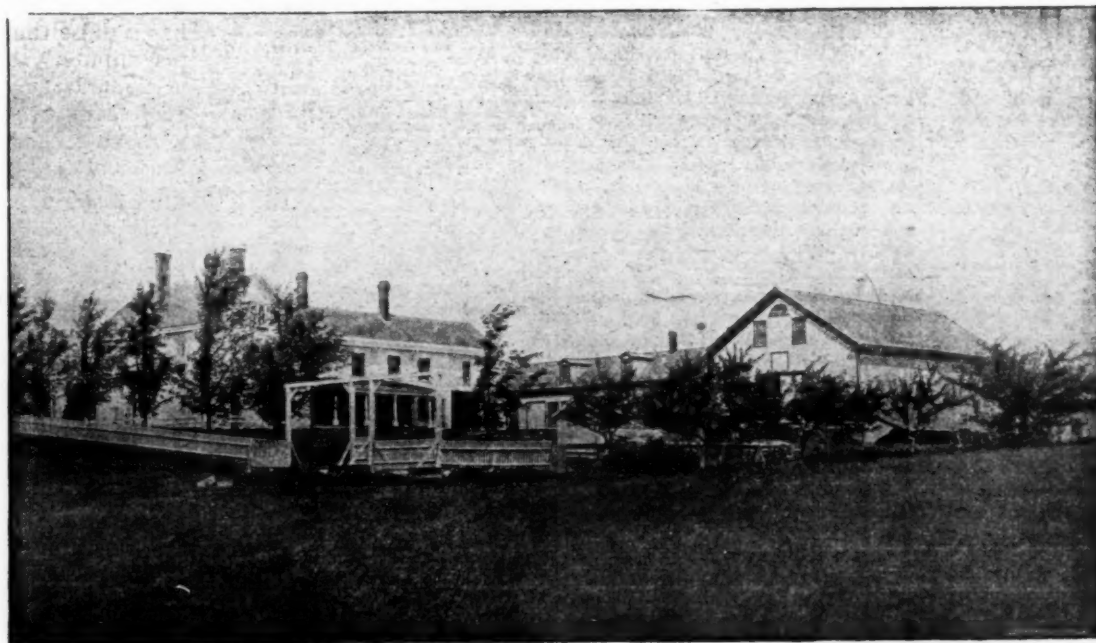
HOOD FARM COW FIGGIES 76106.
We present this week, a cut of a cow that must attract the admiration of all lovers of the beautiful as well as of those who appreciate the best dairy points. Hood Farm cow Figgies meets these requirements, as she is after the island type, is a deep milker, has a good constitution, a beautifully shaped udder, long and squarely placed teats and one of her strongest recommendations, which cannot be shown in a picture, is that she is a grand breeder. Her last calf especially resembles her in form.

Figgies is not a freak, as she is by the great Sophie's Tormentor, whose daughters, as we have said before are more uniform than those of any bull we have ever seen, and she has been beaten several times in the show ring by her sisters, and has, in turn, won first over them. Sophie's Tormentor has 14 daughters in the list, including Sophie's Hudson, 19 lbs., 12 1/2 oz., 50 lbs., 12 oz. milk in one day. He is a son of Tormentor, the sire of 42 in the 14 lb. list, and out of the imported cow, Baron's Sophie, record, 19 lbs., 13 1/2 oz., and a tested cow by Pedro of the Valley, sire of 6 in the 14 lb. list, and full brother of the dam of Torono, the son of Sophie's Tormentor in use in the Hood Farm herd. Pedro of the Valley is by Catono, the sire of 13 in the 14 lb. list, including Quallang, 24 lbs., 13 oz., 106 lbs., 1 1/2 oz. in 30 days.

Figgies has a butter test of 14 lbs., 10 1/2 oz., made soon after she dropped her last calf. She would not have been tried as soon for a record, but she was to be taken away to the fair and was wanted in the list. She milked as high as 40 lbs., 6 oz. in a day. When she freshens with her next calf, it is expected she will make much larger milk and butter records.

GRUBS IN THE HEAD.
An inquiry appeared a few weeks ago for a remedy for grubs in the heads of sheep. In addition to what was then given we add that a correspondent writes to the *Zeeleion Journal* that a decoction of tobacco is an effective remedy. Cut up the tobacco and pour boiling water upon it. As soon as cool enough to use lay the sheep over on her back and fill her nostrils with the liquid. Make a second application the next day. We have no doubt of the efficacy of this remedy. Tobacco is destructive to all parasite life. All that would be necessary would be to get it in contact with the grubs.

HERRICK STOCK FARM, ORONO, ME.



Property of R. Z. Herrick, Chicago, Illinois. The home of noted Red Polled Cattle, Cotswold Sheep and White Chester Swine.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Editor Maine Farmer: I would like to know if it is a good plan to sow grass seed in corn at the last hoeing; also, (2d) which is the best, a single or double board silo, and (3d) what kind of sweet corn will make the most fodder and at the same time raise good ears of corn in this climate? Where can any one get the seed? Respectfully,
Bingham. H. B. WHIFFLE.

"We are pleased to note that our readers are inquiring into problems of the farm bearing directly on the outcome of the business in which they are engaged. In all such matters there is no need of costly mistakes if they will but take the precaution to obtain needed information from reliable sources before making the outlay. We are glad in such cases to furnish all the aid possible. It is the mission of the *Maine Farmer* to be helpful to its readers, and we here and again invite them to draw on its columns in cases where special information is needed in the work of the farm."

(1). The practice of seeding the field to clover and the grasses in the standing corn is not common. It is, however, occasionally done, and since the adoption of strictly level culture with the corn crop that method of seeding to grass is entirely practicable. We have seen as fine fields of grass from such practice as from any other. Whether advisable to pursue such a course depends on whether a hay crop the next year is more to be desired than a crop of grain. In our own practice we need the grain more than the hay, hence, follow the old course of sowing the grass seed with grain.

(2). The object to be gained is to have the walls of the silo air tight. There must be no cracks nor openings through which the outside air can come in contact with the enclosed corn or other fodder material. As sure as there are there will be a measure of rotten fodder. So never lose sight of the fact that

make the most fodder and ears we are not able to say. Perhaps some of our readers can answer the question. Most varieties of sweet corn bear heavily, but are light in stalks or fodder. Stowell's Evergreen, a very late variety, produces rank, coarse fodder but is very light in ears as grown here in Maine. In ordinary seasons, also, there is danger that it will not have sufficient time to make its full growth and attain to its full maturity, in which case it would be inferior in quality. If our correspondent proposes to grow corn in quantity for the silo he will find it best to select a variety that will give him full grown ears when planted in his own locality.

For the Maine Farmer.

SPRING WORK IN THE APIARY.

The past winter, with its three weeks of relentless frost below zero, has worked destruction, to an unusual extent, among the bees of our State. To all bees on their summer stands the test has been most severe, and of such stock as have not been unusually protected great losses have been sustained. During such severe weather no bee can leave the warm cluster to go after honey, on the penalty of death; and when the time of fast is too long, the cluster will starve while plenty of stores are in remote parts of the hive. Many colonies, this spring, if not entirely dead, are so reduced as to be almost worthless, and others have lost their queens, so that special attention is now required.

All the combs in the hives that are dead should be carefully cleaned and nicely preserved for the use of the new swarms, and all the colonies that are weak, or queenless, should be united with others that are stronger, or reinforced by frames of brood from others that have plenty to spare. Very light feeding each day will stimulate brood-

ing, and thus produce workers for the harvest.

My bees have come out this spring in excellent condition. All are alive and strong except one that was short of honey and starved. I winter no bees on their summer stands except those in double walled hives and furnished with warm blankets.

C. M. HERRING.

GREAT PRODUCERS.

One of the busy milk producers of Hallowell is Mr. William Harp, and the record of his nine cows is remarkable. He writes:

Mr. Editor: I saw that you made a note, yesterday, of what I told you my cows were giving in number of pounds, and so I send you the weight of milk they produced last night and this morning:

Cow	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18 1/2	15	16	14 1/2	24	12 1/2	16	22	22	22
17	14	14 1/2	13	22	12	14 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
36 1/2	29	30 1/2	27 1/2	46	24 1/2	30 1/2	43 1/2	43	43

Just what kind of sweet corn will

I am feeding mixed English, fine in quality, 2 quarts of shorts, 1 of corn meal and a handful of cottonseed meal to each cow twice a day. The cows are hearty and rugged, and the above is the average production per day. They are not for sale. Very respectfully,
April 11, 1899. WILLIAM HARP.

FARMING THAT PAYS.

An Ohio farmer writing to the *Country Gentleman* on the subject of the pay in farming, claims that a young man can make the business pay if he can get a good farm for \$50 an acre, and is willing to practice mixed farming and scrupulously live up to the motto "waste not."

If farming will pay well on high priced land it ought certainly to pay well in this State where good farms can be bought for twenty-five dollars an acre, including good buildings thereon, and within easy reach of the best markets in the world. The value of good land for farming purposes is greatly under-estimated in our State. Every acre of good tillage land within reasonable reach of the farm buildings is good property at \$100 an acre in any easily accessible town in our State not overburdened with debt. An active man, not afraid of work, and having faith in his business, can make such land a paying investment.

FRUIT NOTES.

We need dry weather, with a light wind, when trees are in bloom; just breeze enough to carry the pollen to every fruit-bearing bloom and insure a good crop. As every fruit-bearing tree puts forth all its strength to mature its seed, it is necessary that every seed be properly fertilized; if it is not, a defective, mouldy core will be found in many otherwise good-looking apples. Such fruit will always be the first to spoil and should not be stored for winter use.

J. H. Hale, the Connecticut peach grower, says there are acres upon acres of so-called abandoned farm lands in Connecticut, if planted to good varieties of red winter apples, might easily be made to earn dividends on land values of \$1,000 per acre; yet such lands are in the tax list at the present time at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Just at the present time in the market, a bushel of good apples will sell for as much as two bushels of wheat, yet to produce a dollar's worth of wheat, will take 30 times as much plant food out of the soil as it would to produce a dollar's worth of apples.

Prof. Bailey in noting the contest over the claims for merit of the Russian apples in his work on "Plant Breeding" has this to say:

"The result has been a most interesting one to the pacific looker on. There are ardent advocates of the Russian varieties, and there are others who see nothing good in them. There are those who believe that all progress must come by securing seedlings from the hardest varieties of the eastern States; there are others who would derive everything from the Siberian crabs, and still others who believe that the final result lies in improving the native crab. There is no end of discussion and cross-purposes. In the meantime, nature is quietly doing the work. Here is a good seedling of some old variety, there a good one from some Russian, and now and then one from the crab stocks. The varieties are gradually supplanting the old, so quietly that few people are aware of it; and by the time the contestants are done disputing, it will be found that there are no Russians and no eastern apples, but a brood of northwestern apples grown out of the old confusion."

WHY CULTIVATE AN ORCHARD?
For the same reason that we cultivate a hill of corn. We plant apple trees thirty feet apart, while we plant corn three and a half feet apart for the reason that the foliage of an apple tree bears the same relation to thirty feet that the foliage of a hill of corn bears to three and a half feet. Also, that the roots of the tree occupy the entire thirty feet of space as well as the roots of corn occupy the three and a half feet of space. Cultivation is as absolutely necessary for the one as for the other. Cultivation will give thrift to either and unthrift without it. To produce a good crop of corn, break the ground eight inches deep and pulverize a fine seed bed. In cultivating the orchard we break three inches deep only, on account of roots, and make the same finely pulverized surface.

This bed retains moisture to the very surface in a dry season. By this kind of preparation and a fine, level cultivation, we retain moisture to the tree roots during a drouth, and consequently thrift of trees and large, smooth apples, fit, indeed, for any market. A hill of corn half cultivated produces small ears of corn. An apple tree uncultivated, set in pasture, for the same reason, produces fruit hardly fit for worms. The downfall of thousands of orchards commences when their

GRAND PREMIUM.

GRAND PREMIUM.



Every lady wants a gold watch.
Write the **MAINE FARMER** for
particulars as to how to obtain
his premium.

Home Department.

ONLY A BABY'S SMILE.

rest in a crowded street car,
That bore me swiftly away
From the gaily lighted city
And all the cares of the day;
Looked on the people around me,
All manner of men were they,
Content on that which concerned them,
And some smiling and gay.

the world is cold and selfish,
The thought pessimistic came,
And life is only a scramble
For wealth, position and fame.
There is no bond of affection,
Joining the hearts of mankind
In one great, common union
Of impulse, and motive and mind.

A face familiar was near me,
I was tired and alone.
I had heard I had sought since morning,
At night I found it a stone.
Then a bright gleam of sunshine
And sudden vision beguiled,

Heaped o'er its mother's shoulder
 The winning face of a child.
 He glanced side at me with a smile
 As sweet I could not resist.
 Heaving his hand with another,
 He then my hand to her kissed,
 Then over the top of the seat
 Heaped softly the little maid,
 When she came to his bold ear
 And peck a boo with me played.
 He left the car at the corner,
 The wee maid nodded her head,
 Heaving her hand to me sweetly,
 "Good bye, man. I like 'em," she said.
 We drove then to the hotel,
 And I thought the faces bore
 A more friendly aspect
 Than I had noticed before.
 The world is kind and friendly,
 The thought optimistic came
 As if we did not see its kind
 But only ourselves to blame.

"many the bonds of unity.
That, linked to the throne above,
like as one the hearts of men,
"And the greatest of these is love,"
He sat at the car at the corner,
His own horse in harness in sight.
There love was waiting to greet me,
And shut me in from the night.
I thought as I clasped my wee ones
Close, close to my fatherly heart,
In a world without children
I felt from their heart apart.
FRANCE P. CARRON *The Rural World*.

OLD THINGS.

THE cast-off, outside things of life, the things out of which the life we loved has since departed—these we cling to with a fondness from which it is so hard to free ourselves! The gowns and small belongings of those friends who

When long since died, the old chairs up-
on which they sat, the tables at which
they wrote and worked—these have
passed in our eyes which new tables and
chairs never can possess.

The cup out of which the dear one
drank, the picture or little ornament he
loved for, those we treasure, keeping them
with loving reverence, touching them
with tender fingers, as we call to
mind how he held and touched the same
cup, the same glove or the same pen.

To life, with its accidents and its
changes, sometimes tears these material
things from our sight. The shock and
the trench of it come hard when fire or
flood or theft, or some hard condition
which we cannot control, sweeps these
dear memories from our holding. Then
the intense nature it seems as if part
of the heart went, too. They suffer the
pains of the first loss over again in this
partial tearing away of their clinging
thoughts from the trifles they have held.

Yet sometimes in this last loss we
begin to understand clearer the old truth

Our cardinals must find round us
 Ere we meet the light behind.
 And the trust our hearts find through
 Heart-wrenches is something thin
 Life can never take away.
 We find that this desperate clinging to
 Things checks soul-growth
 Aspirations are like vines, which
 The crumbling porch of life
 Have long since refused
 To mount the stronger, higher support
 Which would take them skyward. We
 Crowd ourselves into our low
 "Gilded past," refusing determinedly
 To listen to lead us gently into roomier
 Waters. At last finding that broken
 To be done, our old shell is broken
 To our heads, our old material things
 Torn away, and shivering and desolate
 Our souls, compelled to find the last
 Of our chambers lovelier than the last,
 Chambers which will give us room to
 Grow, until the time comes when we are
 Again forced to leave our "outgrown
 Gilded past." But alas and alas for the souls
 Always going out unwillingly!

mother was showing to her boy who was, worn long ago. "I'm young," she said, with a whimper, "I'm a little girl, and I'm a little girl, and there's another old pair of shoes in my closet if you'd like to have them."

And out of the lad's calm speech she truth dawned on the mother's soul: she cannot keep all the old material of life. Life is not slow enough; the world is not big enough; we need more to grow; and the only way we can get it is to drop the old material. We have to outgrow, turning them into something new if we can, but do not deliberately destroying them, if needful, as they may come to us again. "I might be," she said.

One woman, who has come into the light of this newer wisdom, says: "I have shed full of old tokens of those I have loved long ago. I usually keep them about away, taking them out occasionally to cry over, moan and sob."

...then putting them away for

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into the book's spine, showing the inner hinge and the dark cover material. The overall lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the paper.

City News.

—Mr. W. H. Holmes, who for two years has been employed at the State House, has resigned and moved with his family to his farm in Jefferson, one of the best in all that section.

—The annual report of the health department of the city is in the hands of the taxpayers, where the valuable suggestions of the different officials may well receive careful attention.

—Hon. J. H. Manley and party returned, Tuesday evening, from their week's trip in Mexico, having thoroughly enjoyed every moment, but glad to be once more in their homes among old friends.

—The Old Folks' Concert at the Universalist church, Tuesday evening, was a complete success, the costumes being varied and many of them very fine. Fifty singers under direction of Mr. Webber, formerly American Express Agent in Augusta, will rejoice at the promotion to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Division Supt. Horace Haynes. Mr. Webber will be located in Bangor.

—The many friends of Mr. D. W. Webber, formerly American Express Agent in Augusta, will rejoice at the promotion to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Division Supt. Horace Haynes. Mr. Webber will be located in Bangor.

—A very pleasant occasion was that of Rev. J. M. Wyman's on Monday, it being the 70th birthday anniversary of Mr. Haynes. Mrs. Wyman's mother, and her twin sister. Fourteen ladies were present, all 70 years young or more. It was a remarkable gathering.

—At the special meeting of the city government, Saturday evening, the important business was transacted. The committee to which was referred the duty of consulting with the owners of the Kennebec Journal building for the purpose of straightening Water street reported as follows: "The owners of the Kennebec Journal building offer to sell the building to conform with the lines of the Masonic Temple and the Purinton block, and to erect a new front wall from the Masonic Temple to the Purinton block, also to build a sidewalk of steel or some other proper material, eight and one-half feet wide for the use of the city and traveling public across the front of the building now standing there, for and in consideration that the city shall pay to them damages and compensation, in full therefor, the sum of \$2,500." The report was accepted and the order passed for the payment of the money.

County News.

—Gardiner is busy preparing for the grand carnival and semi-centennial celebration May 23.

—Mrs. Prudence Woodward of Waterville, wife of Mr. Franklin B. Woodward, died Saturday morning.

—The ice is all out of the Kennebec without damage anywhere. The work of driving the logs goes on rapidly on all the branches and tributaries.

—Waterville, Winslow, Fairfield and Benton, comprising the Kennebec Water District, cannot agree with the Maine Water Co., and the court will decide the price to be paid.

—Edwin Wood, a member of Co. D, 10th Maine, committed suicide, Friday morning, by taking about two ounces of laudanum at the house of Mrs. Friesen, Gordon, Randolph.

—By the death of Elbridge Getchell, Saturday morning, at the age of 82, Waterville loses one of its most respected citizens. He was the oldest of the graduates, and a large number of friends.

—The friends of Miss Mamie Small, who was murdered at Gardiner, have used the Western Union Telegraph Co. for delay in delivering the body for burial, and for the funeral. The outcome will be watched with interest.

—Alonzo Davies, one of Waterville's well-known citizens, died at his home in Silver, died Saturday evening, aged 70 years. He leaves a widow, Mrs. J. Davies, and four children. Mr. Davies was born in Sidney and lived there until about 10 years ago when he moved to Waterville.

—The Free Baptist Society of Gardiner, tendered a farewell reception to their pastor, Rev. F. D. George, at the vestry of the church, Friday evening. The occasion was a very interesting one, and the society of Augusta was present. The vestry was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants.

—The special session of the grand jury to consider the case of the Winslow murder was held Friday evening, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty for murder against Frank Quirion, and none against Joseph Quirion. The latter man was dismissed while Frank Quirion was committed to jail to await the action of the supreme judicial court which sits in Augusta in October.

—Ground was broken this week for the Custom Hall at Monmouth. In the presence of a crowd of people Dr. Cummings excavated the first shovel of earth. The foundation is complete for and will be of granite, to be laid the first of June. A large force of carpenters will be set to work under Mellen J. Hancock. The hall will be completed before winter.

—By order of Mayor W. C. Philbrook of Waterville, City Marshal Davis notified all apothecaries, proprietors of cigar and tobacco stores, fruit vendors and bicycle shops to close their places throughout Sunday, excepting that all drug stores are permitted to remain open from nine to ten in the morning. The order of Mayor Philbrook is alleged to have been given as the result of excessive exhibitions in intemperance on the principal streets of the city, Sunday. No lover of good order can complain and no others have rights to be recognized in the case.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

Having seen the havoc caused by the terrible disease glanders, a disease for which there is no cure and which is easily transmitted from horse to man, we cannot urge too strongly the steps of prevention. Man must handle horses and come in close contact with their mouths and nostrils. A slight scratch on raw surface or an instant's contact with the discharge means a terrible death after months and years of suffering. This disease is on the increase in Maine, coming chiefly from a cheap grade of horses brought from the West, yet it is to be detected in its early stages by the skill of an expert. Read the full description on our seventh page. At the present time the cattle commission is supplied more with this disease than any other. Dr. Bailey last week inspected a stable of twenty horses at Bethel finding three cases.

"Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millions of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood—Although past 70 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$50 in medical attendance. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle. Mrs. LOUISA MARON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores—After worrying four months I gave my children Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured them of running sores. Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation. Mrs. MARY E. THOMAS, 311 Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough—Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since. MATTIE BAINBRIDGE, 100 Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and truly cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CAMPBELL'S
MOTH BALLS.
FLAKE NAPHTHALENE.
FLOWER SEEDS.

Best grades in Toilet Soaps, Sponges, Perfumes and Druggists' Goods at...
PARTRIDGE'S
Old Reliable Drug Store, opp. P. O., Augusta, Maine.

Removal from 203 to 225
WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.
J. C. KIRKPATRICK,
Jeweler and Optician.
North side of Water Street, Tailor Store.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Personal attention given every order. No apprentices. A new line of latest style goods to be opened April 10. E. E. Glasses fitted and repaired. REMEMBER THE PLACE. Come and see me.

Classified Ads.
N. B. Hereafter, Sales, Want and Exchange advertisements will be inserted under this general head at one cent a word, and will be given a prominent position. No displayed advertisements, otherwise they will be inserted in this department. For full particulars see our circulars.

FOR HATCHING. From pure bred Rhode Island, Black Langshans, 50 eggs, \$1.00. White Wyandottes, 50 eggs, \$1.00. Black Langshans, 50 eggs, \$1.00. White Wyandottes, 50 eggs, \$1.00. Black Langshans, 50 eggs, \$1.00. White Wyandottes, 50 eggs, \$1.00.

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State News.

Mr. John O. Patten, formerly of Bath and a prominent citizen, died at Phoenix, Arizona.

Fire, Saturday night, destroyed the farm buildings of James Curtis, one and one-half miles from Winterport. The loss is over \$3,000; insurance, \$1,000.

The body of Ezra Mason of New Sharon was found hanging by a strap, from a tree, with a gag in his throat, in the woods at Moor, about 11 A. M. Sunday.

It is currently reported that Chief Justice Peters is to resign on account of ill health, the first of July when a new chief justice will be elected as well as a new supreme court justice.

Fire in Machias, Saturday morning, destroyed the grocery store of W. H. Foss with its stock and the Wilcox House, the McCool House and Allen's stable on Main street. Loss over \$5,000.

Work has commenced on the new insane hospital at Bangor, and will be vigorously pushed in order to have the building ready for patients some time next year. Howard B. Pierce of Bangor is the official time-keeper of the crew.

"Up in Aroostook county, they haul logs on a sled in the forenoon, and plow in the afternoon," is the way Hon. Edward Wiggin expresses the situation. "If you wish to see how quickly the snow goes away, look over the last numbers of an Aroostook paper and see the reports. One week ago it was reported that the two top rails on the fences had come into sight above the snow. The next week it will be seen that the farmers are planting potatoes. There is something remarkable about the soil up there that causes it to become ready for cultivation very soon after the snow is off."

WELLS. There is being quite a quantity of white birch sawed into spool stock in this vicinity this spring. J. G. Coburn has about 1,000 cords to saw at his mill, and J. M. Giddell 100 cords to saw at his mill at Berry Mills. He is running his mill day and night, employing about 25 men. All of this birch sawed into squares goes to the Merrill & Co. Spool Mill, Dixfield. Merrill & Co. are buying a larger amount of spool stock this year than for years past, having birch sawed at nine different mills. Goodwin Bros. commenced sawing pine Wednesday of last week. They have, this spring, 100,000 to saw, and employ about ten men.

The United States grand jury found the following indictments at their session this week: Avery E. Dinamore, violation of internal revenue law; Sidney A. Thompson, South Thomaston, altering the denomination of a United States note and passing the same; Philander Forrester, Sanford, violation of internal revenue law; Lewis J. Marshall and Charles A. Mahon of Bath, devising a scheme to defraud, two indictments; George F. Terry, devising a scheme to defraud under the name of the Fairchild Floral Company, three indictments; William E. Skinner, George E. Terry, Frank J. Goodridge, Viola Rae and Angie C. Wing, conspiracy in connection with advertising the business of the Fairchild Floral Company.

STACYVILLE. Mrs. R. M. Osgood opened not only the parsonage doors, but the door of her heart, to the little "Cory Children."—Mr. Robert W. Davis is here from New Pownal, Me., visiting his children, George, Lorenzo and Mrs. Howard Gomm. His wife has gone to Dubee, N. B., to visit another daughter.

Mr. Davis was formerly mail carrier and has been removed from that position, missed since his removal from Stacyville, and every one is glad to see his face again.

—Mr. Geo. McGrath had a fine cow run down and killed by an engine on the B. & A. road, near the depot at Stacyville. Fred Brackett, Arthur Dudley, John Gassey, Wilcox Moore, Chas. Hunt, and Roy Dudley started on the drive Monday morning. We wish them a prosperous journey. They are very anxious to get home, and are waiting on the shore to welcome them.

—Selection of the town are Mr. Robt. McClure, Mr. Corridan Black, Mr. Clinton Woodward, School Superintendent Mr. W. Robinson. School begins May 2.

As a result of the tornado that swept through the city of Kirkville, Mo., Thursday evening, demolishing half of the residences and the largest ever recorded, the loss of life and property was enormous. More than 50 dead bodies and 70 injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured were killed. The loss of property was enormous. The loss of life was enormous. The loss of property was enormous. The loss of life was enormous. The loss of property was enormous.

The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period, and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the bureau of foreign markets of the agricultural department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,384,310. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being \$616,049,654, a decline of \$148,080,728 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated, the value of our foreign trade was \$1,826,341,567, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously recorded.

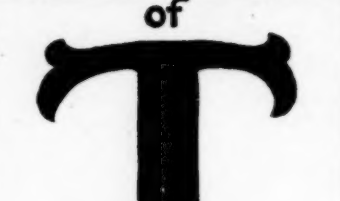
Twenty millions of dollars were paid over, Saturday afternoon, to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, for the transfer of the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands from Spain to the United States. The transaction was consummated upon the heels of favorable news from the islands, which indicate the complete triumph of the Spanish government, and the suppression of the insurrection. The notice that the Spanish government desired the payment of the indemnity to the French ambassador was received at the treasury department from Secretary Hay during the forenoon. The communication did not state in official form, however, that M. Cambon was authorized to receive the money as the representative of the Spanish government. Inquiry was accordingly made by Assistant Secretary Vandenberg as to the authority upon which the payment was requested. A copy of this official authority was transmitted to the treasury, and preparations were then made to draw the warrants and transfer them to the French ambassador. Thus by conquest first and then by purchase the Spanish territory has been acquired.

While at the navy yard, New York, May 1, President McKinley sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey:—
May 1, 1899.
DEWEY, MANILA.
On this anniversary of your great victory the people of the United States unite in expression of affection and gratitude to yourself and the brave officers and men of your fleet, whose brilliant achievements marked an epoch in history and which will live in the annals of the world's heroic deeds.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
The jury in the Mrs. George murder case, Canton, Ohio, has returned a verdict of acquittal. The crime for which Mrs. George was tried and acquitted was for the murder of George D. Saxton, Oct. 7, 1898, in Canton, Ohio. Saxton was a brother of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was well-to-do and unmarried. Mrs. George had been married but was divorced from her husband. It was charged that the divorce was procured by fraud.

DRINK GRAIN-O
after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but does not order it, because it is healthy, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich, soft brown color and taste like the finest grades of coffee and contains about as much caffeine as the best coffee. It is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink, 15 and 25c.

The ROYAL GEMS of the KINGDOM of



—ARE—

The Koh-i-noor, an English Breakfast tea, stimulating and invigorating.

The Orloff, a Formosa Oolong, remarkable for its delicious lilac flavor and life-giving power.

The Orange Pekoe, a Ceylon and India tea, noted for its rich, wine-like body.

These are the popular brands of

Chase & Sanborn's Package Teas

Each is the finest of its class, and can be depended upon to prove very popular.

cured in South Dakota at Saxton's request and that Mrs. George had repeatedly threatened to kill him because he had not kept a promise to marry her.

Seven years ago, Thomas Stewart of Montreal, then ten years old, lost the sight of one eye, the blade of a pen knife having been accidentally run into it. Recently, Dr. Proudfoot advised the removal of the useless eye as the only means of saving the other. The task was entrusted to Dr. Proudfoot, who is assistant oculist and aurist to the general hospital. The operation took place at the family residence, and at its conclusion the patient was found to be cured of the effect of the anesthetic the patient found himself blind.

Immediately upon receiving the dispatch from Gen. Otis, President McKinley sent the following message of congratulations and thanks to the soldiers in the Philippines: Philadelphia, April 28.

To Otis, Manila:
Your message announcing the achievements of MacArthur's division and the proposition of the insurgents for a suspension of hostilities most gratifying. Convey to officers and men heartfelt congratulations and gratitude for their gallant and triumphant.

WM. MCKINLEY.
Governor-General Brooke purposes bringing the matter of the payment of the Cuban war debt to the attention of the United States Senate. Saturday he sent a request to General Gomez that the latter and the Junta, on consulting Cuban generals, should come at once to a decision as to whether the Cuban war debt is to stand, as now made up, or as to be reduced, as General Gomez has been expecting. If he consults his own desires, Gen. Brooke would pay \$100 per man to such as are entitled to share in the \$2,000,000, but if General Gomez continues to vouch for 30,000 troops, payment will be begun without further delay on that basis.

As a result of the tornado that swept through the city of Kirkville, Mo., Thursday evening, demolishing half of the residences and the largest ever recorded, the loss of life and property was enormous. More than 50 dead bodies and 70 injured persons have been recovered from the ruins. More than a dozen of the injured were killed. The loss of property was enormous. The loss of life was enormous. The loss of property was enormous. The loss of life was enormous. The loss of property was enormous.

The fiscal year of 1898 was the banner year of the foreign trade of the United States, our exports being the largest ever recorded for a like period, and our imports exceptionally small. According to a comprehensive report just prepared by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the bureau of foreign markets of the agricultural department, the total value of our domestic exports reached the enormous sum of \$1,210,291,913, exceeding the record breaking figures of the preceding year by \$178,384,310. On the other hand the imports during 1898 were the smallest since 1885, their value being \$616,049,654, a decline of \$148,080,728 from the figures of 1897. Broadly stated, the value of our foreign trade was \$1,826,341,567, or more than twice the excess for 1897, which was the largest previously recorded.

Twenty millions of dollars were paid over, Saturday afternoon, to M. Cambon, the French ambassador, for the transfer of the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands from Spain to the United States. The transaction was consummated upon the heels of favorable news from the islands, which indicate the complete triumph of the Spanish government, and the suppression of the insurrection. The notice that the Spanish government desired the payment of the indemnity to the French ambassador was received at the treasury department from Secretary Hay during the forenoon. The communication did not state in official form, however, that M. Cambon was authorized to receive the money as the representative of the Spanish government. Inquiry was accordingly made by Assistant Secretary Vandenberg as to the authority upon which the payment was requested. A copy of this official authority was transmitted to the treasury, and preparations were then made to draw the warrants and transfer them to the French ambassador. Thus by conquest first and then by purchase the Spanish territory has been acquired.

While at the navy yard, New York, May 1, President McKinley sent the following cablegram to Admiral Dewey:—
May 1, 1899.
DEWEY, MANILA.
On this anniversary of your great victory the people of the United States unite in expression of affection and gratitude to yourself and the brave officers and men of your fleet, whose brilliant achievements marked an epoch in history and which will live in the annals of the world's heroic deeds.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
The jury in the Mrs. George murder case, Canton, Ohio, has returned a verdict of acquittal. The crime for which Mrs. George was tried and acquitted was for the murder of George D. Saxton, Oct. 7, 1898, in Canton, Ohio. Saxton was a brother of Mrs. McKinley, wife of the President, was well-to-do and unmarried. Mrs. George had been married but was divorced from her husband. It was charged that the divorce was procured by fraud.

DRINK GRAIN-O
after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but does not order it, because it is healthy, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich, soft brown color and taste like the finest grades of coffee and contains about as much caffeine as the best coffee. It is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink, 15 and 25c.

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PERSONAL.

—In the death of Hon. Parker C. Burleigh, Aroostook county, the State loses one of its oldest and best known citizens. During the war of 1812 he was elected a captain of the militia, and marched with his company to Belfast at the time the British entered the Penobscot river to destroy the United States frigate Adams. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1816. He represented his district in the Massachusetts General Court in 1812, 1813, 1816, and in the Maine Legislature in 1821, 1823, 1828. He was a delegate to the convention held in Brunswick in 1816, to canvass the returns of the vote upon the expediency of a separation from Massachusetts, and was one of its 103 members who voted for a construction of the returns that favored the establishment of a sovereign State in the district of Maine. In 1830 he removed to Linneus, Aroostook county, where he has been active in promoting the growth and prosperity of that section of Maine.

PHILIPPINES ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.
MANILA, April 30, 1899. In his interview yesterday with President Schurman of the Philippine commission, Col. Manuel Argueles, one of the emissaries sent by Gen. Luna to ask for a cessation of hostilities, begged that the independence of the Philippines be granted at once.

Mr. Schurman said he was unable to discuss the question, because American sovereignty was now established. For the same reason the commission was unable to make a treaty with the Filipinos. The granting of a truce, he said, was a military matter, which he could not discuss.

Col. Argueles appeared much disheartened by the failure of his mission, on account of the rapidly disappearing resources of the insurgents. He said they desired a peace which would be honorable to America and at the same time not humiliating to the Filipinos. He added that he considered an unconditional surrender very humiliating.

Mr. Schurman reminded the Filipino emissary that Gen. Otis was only treating his brother Filipinos in the manner that Gen. Grant treated the confederates at Appomattox.

Col. Argueles persisted, however, in declaring his idea of the necessity of permitting the insurgents to surrender without losing their honor. Mr. Schurman suggested, in a conciliatory way, that the insurgents, by surrendering now, would be permitted by the commission to cooperate in the preparation of a plan for a form of government to be submitted to the President, and promised the earnest consideration by the commission of their ideas of independence.

He said the commission desired to draft a plan of government satisfactory to the legitimate aspirations of the Filipinos, thereby granting them peace with dignity, and with influence at the same time. Since issuing its proclamation to the natives, the commissioners have repeatedly asserted, and Mr. Schurman asserted to Col. Argueles, that when American sovereignty is once fully recognized all governmental questions will be open to discussion.

Col. Argueles told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he was much disappointed in the results of his mission. He said also that Aguinaldo expected Calumpit to be the cemetery of the American army.

Lieut.-Col. Wallace of the 1st Montana regiment, Maj. Adams and Maj. Shields, who slept Friday night in Gen. Luna's camp, where they went to inform the Filipinos that their envoys would return in safety, found the Filipino commander cordial, the Filipino troops removing their hats as the Americans passed

